## Exhibit B

June 15, 2023 Transcript

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1	UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
2	SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK
3	Case No. 23-10063-shl
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5	In the Matter of:
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7	GENESIS GLOBAL HOLDCO, LLC,
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9	Debtor.
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12	United States Bankruptcy Court
13	300 Quarropas Street, Room 248
14	White Plains, NY 10601
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16	June 15, 2023
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21	BEFORE:
22	HON SEAN H. LANE
23	U.S. BANKRUPTCY JUDGE
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25	ECRO: ALIANNA PERSAUD

Page 2 HEARING re Doc. #432 Notice of Agenda HEARING re Doc. #289 Motion for Relief from the Automatic Stay Re: FTX Trading HEARING re Doc. #373 Motion to Authorize / Motion to Establish Procedures and a Schedule for Estimating the Amount of the FTX Debtors Claims Against the Debtors under Bankruptcy Code Sections 105(a) and 502(c) and Bankruptcy Rule 3018 Transcribed by: Sonya Ledanski Hyde

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## PROCEEDINGS

THE COURT: Good morning. This is Judge Sean Lane in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of New York and we're here with the Chapter 11 case of Genesis Global Holdco LLC, a jointly administered case that is on for an omnibus hearing this morning at 11. We'll start this hearing as we always do by getting appearances starting with the Debtors' counsel.

MS. VANLARE: Good morning, Your Honor, Jane Vanlare, Cleary Gottlieb Steen & Hamilton on behalf of the Debtors.

THE COURT: All right, good morning. Obviously, there are a lot of folks who entered an appearance on Zoom. I know a lot of those folks are here to listen and observe. So I'm not going to go through that long list, but I'm going to ask for appearances from folks who have been frequent participants in these hearings and then I'll open it up for anyone that I may have missed. So, but -- there's no slight intended, but nobody wants to sit through 20 minutes of a roll call.

So -- but I do know the Official Committee is here, so let me get that appearance.

MR. SHORE: Good morning, Your Honor. Chris Shore from White & Case on behalf of the Official Committee.

All right, good morning. On behalf of THE COURT:

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Page 13 1 the Ad Hoc Group? 2 MR. ROSEN: Good morning, Your Honor. Brian Rosen on behalf of Proskauer Rose for the Ad Hoc Committee. 3 THE COURT: All right. Good morning. On behalf 4 5 of the Digital Currency Group. 6 MR. SAFERSTEIN: Good morning, Your Honor, Jeffrey 7 Saferstein from Weil Gotshal & Manges on behalf of DCG. 8 THE COURT: On behalf of Gemini Trust Company> 9 MS. DIERS: Good morning, Your Honor. Erin Diers 10 from Hughes Hubbard & Reed on behalf Gemini Trust Company as 11 agent for Gemini Lenders. THE COURT: All right. On behalf of the United 12 13 States Trustee's Office. All right, we'll see if someone 14 makes an appearance later. And then on behalf of some other 15 folks who filed pleadings in this case, and so starting with 16 folks representing FTX who are debtors in a Delaware 17 bankruptcy case. 18 MR. DIETDERICH: Hello and good morning, Your 19 Honor. Representing the FTX debtors. This is Andy Dietderich and Brian Glueckstein at Sullivan & Cromwell. 20 21 THE COURT: All right, good morning. And I 22 believe the FTX Official Committee filed something connected 23 with today's proceedings, so let me ask if there's someone here for those folks. 24 25 MR. PASQUALE: Yes, Your Honor. This is Ken

Pg 14 of 87 Page 14 1 Pasquale from Paul Hastings for the Official Committee of 2 Unsecured Creditors in the FTX cases. Thank you. 3 THE COURT: All right, good morning. And so again, no sleight intended. That was -- so let me throw up 4 5 -- open this for any other appearances, and other folks who 6 expect to participate in this morning's hearings as opposed 7 to being here for listening only purposes. 8 All right, hearing no further responses, I do have 9 a copy of the agenda which is at -- was filed on the docket 10 at Docket 432 and I understand we have two different motions 11 that are on for today, one a lift stay motion filed by FTX 12 trading and the other an estimation motion filed by the 13 Debtors. 14 So my thought would be to just take sort of first 15 in time first and deal with the lift stay motion first, but 16 you all may have chatted and come up with some other better 17 plan, and I'm always happy to hear that. So, let me hear 18 from Ms. Vanlare if there's anything -- if you have any 19 other suggestions about ways to proceed.

> MS. VANLARE: Good morning again, Your Honor. That order makes sense to us. That was the order that we filed in the agenda as well.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you very much. with that, I will tell parties, I have read all your papers so nobody needs to feel like they have to cover everything

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that's in your papers. That's why you file papers. The papers were very spirited and very comprehensive, and so what I hope to do is have a dialogue about the issues and have you highlight the things that you think are most relevant for purposes of today. So I'll turn it over to FTX's counsel.

MR. DIETDERICH: Thank you, Your Honor. Good morning. For the record again, Andy Dietderich at Sullivan and Cromwell for the FTX Debtors. I'll start, Your Honor, with what I think is the most important proposition, which is that both of these Chapter 11 cases are equally important. The creditors of each are equally important. They're proceeding in two different courts, but each of these proceedings should respect the other proceeding to the extent it can, consistent with its own demands and needs.

This particular claim that we have is not a claim about whether there's a loan agreement. That's not disputed. It's not a claim about whether money was advanced under the loan agreement. That's not disputed. It's not a claim about whether money was repaid under the loan agreement. That's not disputed.

This is a preference claim and its nature as a preference claim is what requires, in our view with respect, the stay to be lifted to allow it to proceed. Because a preference claim, of course, is a special federal bankruptcy

power that's intended to create parity among creditors and intended to create parity among creditors in the FTX cases. So whichever Court decides the merits of this preference action is going to have to decide a number of questions that are central to FTX. For example, the value of FTT. This, the fact here, are that this loan was either fully or partially collateralized with FTT, which is the native token to FTX.

Resolution of the preference requires the valuation of FTT which at one point had a market capitalization of about \$4 billion and at our petition time at hundreds of thousands of holders. There's going to be two relevant valuations, valuation at the FTX petition date and at the distribution date. The price of FTT is not simple to calculate because there have been allegations the price was subject to manipulation by Sam Bankman-Fried and the other founders of FTX.

Expert evidence will be required. This question of the value of FTT is generally applicable to all holders of the FTT token and all other stakeholders of FTX that might not hold the token but object to the valuation.

Next, it's not just the value of FTT that's interesting, when FTT is held as collateral, but it's the ranking of FTT because there's allegations in our case that

FTT should not be treated as a claim but should instead be treated as equity because it has equity like components and equity like trading characteristics. So there will need to be expert evidence not only as to the amount of or the value of FTT, but also as to its ranking in the FTX capital structure. That has to be decided for the preference to be resolved.

Now, of course, when we talk about collateral as a defense to a preference, we're talking about a question of what a holder of the collateralized position would receive in a hypothetical Chapter 7 liquidation of FTX. So whichever judge decides the preference is going to have to decide what the holder of the claim would receive in a hypothetical Chapter 7 liquidation of FTX, which as Your Honor may know, has about 100 debtors, 30 non-debtors, liquid assets, illiquid assets, operating businesses, and up to nine million creditors.

Now, the other thing that has to be decided for the preference is the subsequent new value to this.

Subsequent new value will be relevant to all of our preferences. We will be applying or Judge Dorsey will be applying if Judge Dorsey decides our preferences, Third Circuit law. It's a little unclear, but Your Honor may be applying a different law, Second Circuit law to the same questions if Your Honor were to hear it.

We also have the question of ordinary course.

This is the question of what constitutes ordinary course transfers for the purposes of the FTX.com exchange and the Alameda lending book, because the preferences here, Your Honor, are actually of two different flavors. There's an exchange flavor off the exchange and there's a loan flavor. Alameda as Your Honor may know, was a hedge fund. It borrowed money from various lending parties. Genesis was one of the largest, by no means the only.

And so there's an ordinary course question that is equally relevant to all of the preference defendants in FTX about how to calculate that. Our ordinary course defense though, Your Honor, or question is not an ordinary, ordinary course question because our case also implicates the possible fraud or Ponzi scheme exception to ordinary course.

We don't know where we're coming out on that yet, but it's very much on the table. So whatever judge decides our preferences, will have to decide ordinary course and will also have to ask whether or not the Ponzi scheme exception or the fraud exception to ordinary course plays a role, which will require the judge not only to, you know, to ask questions about whether or not FTX was inherently a Ponzi scheme.

And to do that, not just ahead of Judge Dorsey potentially in Delaware, but also ahead of Judge Kaplan and

the criminal trial of Sam Bankman-Fried coming up in October, which involves a lot of the same facts and circumstances.

So our proposition is that the essential nature of this is very, very deeply connected to the FTX case. It isn't a question, of like most of the Sonnax factor's traditional stay relief to allow a litigation to continue kind of cases. It's not a question of whether something is decided by Your Honor or by Judge Dorsey, because we know Judge Dorsey will actually be deciding every single one of these issues. He'll have to decide it for the hundreds of thousands of other defendants in the FTX cases, and so they will be decided by him.

In addition, even the bilateral relationship
between FTX and the Genesis Debtors will also have to be
resolved by Judge Dorsey because the preference is relevant
for the 502(d) defense against any claim Genesis puts into
our bankruptcy. Our bar date is June 30th and also relevant
to the outbound preference claim the FTX Debtors have
against GGCI International.

So even if all other FTX creditors and all of their interests were ignored, we still have a bilateral dispute that will need to be decided in front of Judge Dorsey, even if Your Honor decides not to lift the stay and to litigate the matters here as well.

THE COURT: So let me ask you two questions that that raises. One is, as we know, lifting the stay is not only about what's to be decided, but about the timing of what's to be decided and the impact on other proceedings.

And it's fairly clear and I think the one thing everyone can agree upon is that the FTX bankruptcy is a complicated matter. It implicates an ongoing criminal case among other things, and so one of the concerns obviously that that raises is the fact that if something is -- the stay is lifted to be decided elsewhere, these Debtors in this Court really lack essentially then any ability to control the docket if that that issue has to addressed as a gating, to the other things in this bankruptcy.

And so, while the preference issues are obviously important, you've just raised a number of other things that may be further up the dance card in the FTX panoply of issues, and so we have no idea at this point when those things are going to happen in what order and with all due respect to the Delaware Bankruptcy Court and Judge Dorsey, all of whom I respect greatly, they probably -- Judge Dorsey probably doesn't know yet either. It may be unknowable at this moment.

So what is it that you want me to think about when thinking about that concern, about essentially saying, well, if this issue, important or not to this bankruptcy, is

Page 21 1 handed over to another Court to decide in whatever order 2 things are going to happen in that case; what's your 3 thinking about that issue? MR. DIETDERICH: Sure. Well, I think Your Honor 5 is going to the question of prejudice, but I also don't want 6 to dodge the question about timing. So we do --7 THE COURT: -- are interrelated, right? 8 MR. DIETDERICH: We do intend to litigate 9 preferences as quickly as we can, right, and we have 10 prioritized the liquidation of preferences against the other 11 Debtors. The first preference actions we filed were against 12 We also have expedited the resolution of our 13 preferences into the Genesis bankruptcy and into the BlockFi 14 bankruptcy. We have three competing Debtor preference 15 bankruptcies. 16 And this question very much came up in Voyager. 17 We have a stipulated process agreement in Voyager where they 18 asked to mediate first to see if we could mediate this, but 19 we're agreeing an expedited litigation schedule in the 20 Voyager case for the resolution of the preferences that has 21 been so ordered by both Judge Wiles and by Judge Dorsey. 22 And we are happy to commit to litigate these preferences on 23 the same accelerated schedule. So that answers the question 24 -- I can't promise --25 Well, it does, but it doesn't, right? THE COURT:

The best laid plans, as the saying goes. You have a criminal case to also address and what can and can't happen in terms of getting information and something as simple as taking somebody's deposition, for example, with the pending criminal case. There are all sorts of -- there's a lot of things to consider. And so notwithstanding the desire to litigate everything expedited basis all at once, we all know there's always a question of what order things are going to go in.

And so, much like the idea of labeling certain things that's going to happen on certain schedules and putting the label of expedited on it, it doesn't really fully answer the question. So is there any wisdom about what the criminal case means for purposes of the FTX bankruptcy going forward in terms of scheduling? I mean, that's sort of the --

MR. DIETDERICH: So we do not intend to wait on the criminal proceeding before resolving these preference issues. I do not think the criminal proceeding is a gating item to the resolution of preferences. I do think it's a question of needing to be sensitive to the relationship between the factual record for the criminal proceeding and the factual record we're creating in front of Judge Dorsey in preference and other fraud related issues.

So we have some sensitivities in the FTX case

about not getting ahead of the government, but so far, those sensitivities do not rise to the level where we need to delay our case and wait for the criminal hearing, and I don't think we're going to get to that point.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. DIETDERICH: (indiscernible).

THE COURT: Yeah, the other question that your comments raised or issues discussed is you talked about -- let me see if I can get the language correct to you -- about the bilateral relationship between Genesis and FTX and you've obviously raised a concern about deciding certain issues outside the confines of the FTX bankruptcy because it is greatly important to the function of the FTX bankruptcy.

And so, when you talk about resolution of certain issues about the relationship between Genesis, the Debtor here, and FTX, what are the chances of that same kind of concern happening in the reverse; that is, that the Delaware judge is asked to, by virtue of deciding issues that you want that judge to decide, making findings and rulings that then are about the nature of Genesis' business, or other things that will -- would otherwise naturally occur in this bankruptcy.

MR. DIETDERICH: You know, I think the nature if you walk -- if we walk through what needs to be decided on the preference action, and I -- you know, I'm not, I don't -

- we have to resolve some factual issues about, you know, loan agreement and whatnot. I think all of those should be resolved by information sharing among the parties. But if you assume that we know if there was a loan and what payments were made, virtually all of the issues are issues that relate to those things I mentioned at FTX.

Ordinary course is probably also, you know, is one that you could see both sides of a little bit, but I think ordinary course off the exchange is also going to be resolved based upon, you know, the course of business of the exchange and of course, the horizontal element of that test about ordinary course for other crypto exchanges which is a generic question. So I don't see --

THE COURT: Well, if I'm understanding it right, you just sort of characterized it as a generic question when dealing with other crypto exchanges. Well, I don't -- I guess that really sort of puts a label over an issue that I think I'm asking about, which is, (indiscernible) things necessarily decided about what this Genesis, these Genesis Debtors do and things that would ordinarily be decided here that would by necessity have to be decided there. And that's what I'm trying to get at.

I don't know exactly how that will come up, but you mentioned the bilateral relationship and so, in deciding that, there are questions about the business model and what

it all means and the legal significance of various things for purposes of characterizing claims and legal rights that folks have. That's what I'm -- that's what I'm trying to get at, the spillover effect that that would, might necessarily have on proceedings in this case, just as you're worried about the reverse of the spillover effect of any decisions here that might have on the FTX case.

MR. DIETDERICH: Yeah. And I think that's something to be sensitive to, but off the top of my head, Your Honor, just to think it through, I think once you decide the admittedly difficult questions of what FTT is worth and where it ranks and what an FTT holder gets in a liquidation, then -- and you have a preference policy on subsequent new value which applies irrespective of the characteristics of the particular preference recipient and have an approach to ordinary course of business, the rest of this becomes very easy. The rest of it is just about, you know, when was money received and how much was received.

I'm not sure that it -- it clearly calls into question FTX's general behavior, but I'm not, I don't -- I can't think of why a simple preference action, once you resolve those issues, calls into question the behavior of the recipient of the preference. And if it does, perhaps we can have some, you know, some -- I think it's something we have to, you know, stay sensitive to.

I think in some ways Your Honor's question goes to the opposite end of the spectrum, the opposite end of the side of the scale, which is prejudice, right? So where's the prejudice to the Genesis Debtors from lifting the stay? And I think Your Honor is rightly focused on what I think is cognizable prejudice. I think there's a lot of allegations from the Debtor I would call not cognizable prejudice, such as the fact that there's a condition in the plan that they put in the plan.

I think that one of the things that's confusing, and I want to make sure that our position at least is clear on, is prejudice isn't -- the FTX case was first filed and the Genesis bankruptcy, like any bankruptcy, takes the world as it finds it on its petition. So the fact the claim exists isn't prejudiced.

The fact it is a preference claim isn't prejudice.

The fact it's related to other claims and has a relationship to the FTX venue is a pre-existing fact. It's not prejudice. The fact it's large isn't prejudice. The fact that it might have merit or we believe has merit isn't prejudice.

All of those things are just part of the facts and circumstances of the Genesis bankruptcy and the job of any bankruptcy, as Your Honor knows, is to respect as best we can the relative value of people's prepetition entirely, so

their starting positions. And part of the starting position of this case is the preexisting FTX case and the existence of all the preferences that arose by operation of law when FTX filed on November 11th.

So there's, that's not prejudice. The question of, should the stay be lifted and what's the prejudice from the Genesis Debtors of lifting the stay, I think you're pointing on the one cognizable prejudice that we have found. How do the issues that have to be decided, the actual issues that have to be decided for the preference, are they more closely related to the Delaware bankruptcy case and the interests of the other Delaware creditors or are they -- are these issues more closely related to Genesis and Genesis creditors?

Now, of course, Genesis creditors have an interest in how this is resolved and so they have an interest, but what's interesting, I think, about the Genesis creditors' interest versus the FTX creditors' interest -- and let's contrast. The FTX creditor has an interest in how this is resolved because it affects the FTX creditors' own claim against FTX. You value FTT one way, it affects that person's actual claim against FTX, not their relative recovery, their actual claim.

The Genesis stakeholders have a very important stake in this because it depends on how much money either

FTX gets from Genesis or Genesis gets from FTX. But as I think they're joiners illustrate, it's a me too. It's a yeah, we want the Debtor to win but whether the Debtor wins or loses here, we have not been able to identify and I'd ask the Debtors to think about it and the other people on the Debtors' side to speak about it here.

We've not been able to identify any of the issues that rise to that kind of level, something that would be decided by Judge Dorsey that would affect not the recoveries in the case, but would actually affect in some way the rights of stakeholders in the case, such that the Debtor wasn't a good proxy for them, right, in simply trying to prosecute the recovery.

And to me that's an important element of where this goes. So we would submit that if you do the classic lift stay analysis, we believe we have very compelling evidence of prejudice to FTX if the stay is not litigated and -- lifted and these matters are litigated in front of Your Honor because of the sheer number of stakeholders that have an interest in these matters in FTX and would not be fully heard in this case.

We do not see much of anything on the other side of the scale. We dismiss entirely the fact that this claim is big or, you know, reserves or whatnot. I would note respect to that, that the plan condition kind of can't be

prejudiced. A plan can't make its own prejudice. In particular, this plan condition, if you read the plan condition, it demonstrates there is no prejudice for lifting the day by the very nature of the condition because the condition only applies at effectiveness and it's not -- if it's a condition that the claim be estimated by you, but it's not a condition there be any particular result of the estimation.

If it's zero, the plan works. If it's 3.2 billion, the plan works. It works regardless, their plan. Of course, because it's a liquidating plan. This isn't a case where there's a reorganization that requires something to be decided. This is a liquidating plan. Voyager is a liquidating plan. Celsius is a liquidating plan. FTX is a liquidating plan.

And so there -- that plan condition itself can't be prejudiced, but what can really be prejudice is what Your Honor put your fingers on. We just don't see it on the other side of the case, on the particular issues to be decided in the preference.

THE COURT: So I take your point about the way you view statements made by the Debtors about the prejudice, the plan, the time delay. My concern is that there are certainly some statements in the papers that make it sound like there's a -- that implies sort of the FTX Debtors sort

of cross the line in having a little more to say about what the plan looks like and doesn't look like. So I understand the notion about simply saying something doesn't make it so, but there's a -- there are some statements that say, well, you could do lots of ways.

You could do a plan, you know, lots of different ways here that don't accomplish -- that avoid these issues.

And of course, FTX is in charge of its case and -- as a

Debtor in Possession and having a plan and the Genesis

Debtors are here.

So I wasn't quite sure how to take some of those comments in the sense I understand the analysis about, well, what does it mean to have a large unsecured claim, what does it mean under the Bankruptcy Code, what -- where in the critical path does it fall in terms of determining what does it prevent things from happening or what things doesn't it prevent?

But there are a lot of statements about the plan and, well, Judge, we have these views. The plan isn't problem. You could do these things lots of different ways. And I wasn't quite sure what you wanted me to take from those because they -- that seems to sort of cross the line a little bit in terms of telling -- saying like, well, in your view, if it was your case, you'd run it this way, but that's obviously not how it works.

So what did you want me to take from those comments?

MR. DIETDERICH: Well, Your Honor, we wrote that before we had any idea what was in the plan. So we had not seen a plan or been invited to the mediation or knew what was in it. And what we feared was a plan that was going to set up like they tried in LightSquared, which is a very interesting precedent, Your Honor, by the way, where there was a condition built into a plan that was trying to use the engine of organization to say we're reorganizing so therefore, we need the estimation power in order to reorganize.

Not knowing what was in the plan, we wrote those words in the pleading saying that the plan is really their choice and their choice of plan can't be prejudice. What's happened since is they filed their plan and their actual plan as filed is a liquidating plan that is completely consistent with simply resolving the merits of this claim, just like the merits of the \$1.2 billion claim they have for the Gemini in -- you know, for the Gemini creditors.

So we wrote that before we saw the plan. Now we've seen the plan. It confirms that even on their own plan, the particular plan they picked out from all possible plans, is one that also does not require resolution of this claim on the merits in any particular amount, not for plan

Page 32 1 formation, not for voting, not for confirmation. 2 simply a question of distributions and how quickly they can make distributions to who and how we establish an 3 4 appropriate reserve. 5 I also, Your Honor, would -- I don't know if, 6 partly the two matters here are so closely related, 7 estimation. You know, I'm happy to talk to, you know, some 8 of the developments in the way this relates to their plan 9 formation, but perhaps we should --10 THE COURT: So here's --11 MR. DIETDERICH: -- estimation to do that. 12 THE COURT: They are related. I think what I'm 13 going to do is hear from Ms. Vanlare in connection with the 14 opposition to the stay relief and then she'll seque the 15 estimation and I'll come back to you. So it gives everybody 16 whose motion it is the chance to be heard first. But you're 17 right, they are interrelated. 18 So anything else that you wanted to address before 19 I hear from the Debtors? 20 MR. DIETDERICH: No, Your Honor. We would just 21 rest, as I said, on this motion on the balance of harms, as 22 I mentioned, the difference between, you know, the 23 relationship of the issues with FTX versus not all issues, 24 but these particular issues we think are more appropriately 25 heard in front of Judge Dorsey. So thank you very much for

listening to us today.

THE COURT: Thank you. So let me hear from Debtors.

MS. VANLARE: Yes, thank you, Your Honor. Jane
Vanlare, Clear Gottlieb Steen and Hamilton on behalf of the
Debtors. Your Honor, as the Debtors, we strongly oppose the
relief that's sought by FTX in this motion. I'd like to
note that in the papers and even, you know, just now in Mr.
Dietderich's presentation, the entire focus has been on the
prejudice and on the effect that lifting the stay would have
on FTX and its creditors.

Your Honor, this is exactly the opposite of what is required under the relevant standard in the Second Circuit in this district and that's the Sonnax factors. Mr. Dietderich sort of brushed them aside, but in fact, that is the relevant standard before this Court in evaluating this relief. Your Honor, I'd like to go through the Sonnax factors and we believe that most, if not all, in fact, weigh against lifting the stay. The only one that FTX is really focused on, and I think we heard it just now, is the balance of the harms. That's one of the factors and I'll certainly address that one as well.

THE COURT: So let me just interject for a second.

I do have and I think I have it tab on it -- in fact I do -of your application, the Sonnax factors in -- starting at

Page 7 of your opposition. So I certainly have that and I did find that to be quite persuasive in going through the factors. I guess my question here is in -- to pick up the thread of the question I asked Mr. Dietderich, right.

There's always that issue about the substance of what's going on, but there's also an issue about the timing. So I'm trying to figure out the motivations and the Debtors' view.

broad categories, because I certainly understand, the concern about timing in the sense of, again, as I said to Mr. Dietderich, I don't know how quickly, when things are going to get decided, absent cloning technology by Judge Dorsey, have a lot on his plate to get through, but I guess my question is, how do you think about your objection in terms of timing versus substance and trying to thread that needle because certainly I understand the impact on this case, but there also are certain things in terms of talking about certain aspects of the FTX case that are going to be more widely applied in that case and how do you thread the needle.

Is it -- is the timing component the thing that's crucial here in the sense of, Judge, they're going to get to these issues, but they shouldn't get to them now, you should lift the stay and we have some things that we need to do?

How do you try to work through those two sort of motivating factors here?

MS. VANLARE: Yes. Your Honor, I think both are important, both are motivating factors. I think you're absolutely right. Timing is a huge component of this and I think that it's very important for the reasons that we've argued in these papers and the estimation papers, right? We have a confirmation timeline that we're moving along in parallel to the plan and confirming the plan we filed. We have been in discussions with our stakeholders. We've -- as Your Honor knows, we've been in a mediation. We're trying to resolve certain very important issues to our cases, trying to reach consensual plan.

Estimating these claims on that timeline is a necessary component to any kind of consensual settlement of those claims, so the timing is really crucial. In addition to the fact that, as you pointed out and as we've said, I think nobody disputes, right, the sheer magnitude of these claims which we obviously dispute is extraordinary here compared to our total claims pool to our liquid assets.

And so obviously, there's enormous impact on distributions and the timing of those distributions. So that's the timing piece, but I'd like to address the substantive point as well. Mr. Dietderich identified certain issues that he thinks will be important in these

preference claims and ^actually think that there are many other issues, factual and legal, that may be relevant and that'd be more significant than the ones he identified.

And you know, FTX, obviously a cryptocurrency case, we're a cryptocurrency case. We have avoidance actions against our creditors. There are many issues here that are important to these cases and to other parts of these cases that we think Your Honor should decide. And this is one of the things we've pointed out in terms of the impact that resolution of some of these issues will have on our estate and our creditors, which again, I would posit, is by far the more relevant inquiry under the law.

The -- so I think that's the timing and the substance. I mean, there are other things like obviously litigating these claims in the Delaware Bankruptcy Court would impose additional costs.

THE COURT: Let me back up for a second. You talked about the litigation taking place here that will have an impact on the resolution of the case more broadly. So what are those specific issues? You mentioned you had some in addition to what Mr. Dietderich identified and sort of as a counterpoint. So what would some of those be?

MS. VANLARE: Well, for example, he focused on FTT and the valuation of FTT as collateral. There were other digital assets that served as collateral, not simply FTT.

There was several loans that were extended and repaid on the Alameda GGC side. So I think there are -- I don't think the issues as characterized really reflects the, I think, what will be the key issues in in the preference litigation.

THE COURT: So let me drill down now a little bit.

What are some of the other things that were used as

collateral that you would expect would -- the nature of

which would come up in the context of litigation, whether it

be here or elsewhere, but particularly focusing on here?

MS. VANLARE: The -- so the Genesis Debtors had a number of digital assets. The Bitcoin, ETH, Solana. There were stable coins, just off the top of my head, Your Honor. It's not simply FTT.

THE COURT: All right. And am I understanding your position correctly in saying that when Mr. Dietderich calls out the nature of and the value of FTT and sort of the ranking of it, of FTT in the capital structure and any other some impacts that some commenting on the nature of FTT might have in terms of ripples in litigation, from your point of view these other collateral -- are they similarly postured that way in the sense of I'd have to make similar determinations that would have similar consequences?

MS. VANLARE: Your Honor, if that's the nature of the defense, yes. The same reasoning would apply to other types of digital assets, right, it's not just FTT.

THE COURT: All right. And can you give me a little more background as to the two you mentioned and the other ones that you wanted to mention in terms of understanding their significance in the Debtors' business model? Again, because what I think I'm hearing is that, Judge, if -- we need you to lift the stay because Judge Dorsey needs to weigh in on these significant issues.

Those issues will have ripple effects, not only there but in the entire case because you're talking about the nature -- you know, for example, Judge Glenn just recently issued a decision about who owns what property in his cryptocurrency case.

That sort of plays forward in the case and has ripple effects not only on that for the folks involved in that decision, but in the case generally, and so I'm understanding his view that Judge Dorsey is going to need to weigh in on these things, and in fact, he is going to weigh in on these things, even if he doesn't do it in connection with a relationship with Genesis. He's going to have to do it elsewhere, and so that's the inconsistent ruling issue.

So I'm just trying to sort of see if I -- as a thought exercise, if I'm understanding this correctly. If this is an analog sort of -- there's an analog for the Genesis Debtors in terms of the kinds of collateral that you've just mentioned and how that all works -- which is,

sort of means dipping a toe in the business model for me, at least for purposes of today. So be helpful to get some sort of factual context.

MS. VANLARE: Sure, Your Honor. I mean, one other thing to mention, the loans, the loan agreements between Alameda and GGC are very similar to the loan agreements that existed between GGC and a number of its other creditors. So again, I think it's not fair or accurate to focus on certain isolated issues which again may or may not be important in these -- in the resolution of these claims.

There's a host of issues that are important as a factual and legal matter to our creditors and our estate, and I think that when you consider that plus the timing, which again is, I would posit, only relevant to one or maybe two of the factors out of 12 and all the others clearly weigh in favor of, or I guess, against lifting the stay in favor of keeping it here.

again, just to sort of push the contours of your argument, is your argument to say, Judge, we should never lift the stay because these things need to be decided here and that's the way it is. We have our case, they have their case, and there's going to be some inevitable overlap, and that's just the way it is. Or is your argument well, Judge, we're not saying never, but we're saying certainly not now and we need

to see or maybe there will come a time when it's appropriate. But it's not now, so I'm just trying to understand sort of the contours of where you are.

MS. VANLARE: I think it's the former, Your Honor. I think it's certainly not now and we don't think that it's ever going to be appropriate, but it's certainly not now and we think that the effect that lifting the stay will have on these estates and our creditors is extremely negative and we think that that's the key consideration for Your Honor. It's not sort of, you know, equal, you know, everybody's important. That's not the relevant inquiry under the Sonnax factors.

THE COURT: All right. So I know that Mr.

Dietderich cited some protocols in Voyager, but they're stipulations and stipulations are things where parties decide that in the grand horse trading that goes back and forth that they've reached something that makes sense for them. Certainly there is, if your view is closer to the former than the latter, my earlier question, then I'm just trying to understand the sort, of the world view on a broader scale.

Does that mean when we have these kinds of circumstances where there are issues inevitably that the judge in their -- in the case pending in front of them will decide things that will have -- could be at odds, could have

implications in other -- another case such as FTX and vice versa, is the -- is your sort of worldview that while the chips fall where they may, that people litigate the claims in their cases and that's what they do?

I mean, how do you decide what goes where? If the idea is well, Judge, what relates to your case should be decided by you, what relates to that case should be decided by them; certainly, we've seen there are procedures you can use in the bankruptcy process that might say, well, what's in my case versus what's in your case is somewhat malleable.

And so what -- if the idea is that each case should decide the issues that need to be decided in their case, come what may, how do I decide that in terms of what are the rules of the road, then, for people to stay in their own lane? If you say, well, we have to be primarily concerned about the prejudice to folks in each of the individual cases our motion to lift stay is pending?

MS. VANLARE: So Your Honor, I think -- first, I think we all acknowledge that -- and Your Honor has said this earlier as well, that the FTX cases are not as far along as these cases. They're extremely complex. There are many, many issues involved. So I don't know when these issues may be litigated and these other preference claims in the FTX cases. I don't know.

We have asked, and I know we're sort of taking

these issues separately, which makes sense, but in the estimation motion, I think we've proposed a timeline. We've made arguments as to why we believe we're entitled to estimation on a particular timeline by this Court, which by the way is another argument for efficiency and so we're concentrating the decision making here.

But should there be a decision that comes out in another case that Your Honor thinks is relevant in your determination, you know, I think that you, I'm sure that's not a unique situation, right? That happens all the time and there may be similar issues decided by other Courts and Your Honor may or may not be persuaded. So I don't think that that really should weigh in on the decision as to whether to lift the stay.

anything else, particularly on the lift stay that you wanted to address or if you wanted to segue to the obviously related estimation motion. I think Mr. Dietderich earlier recognized the obviously interrelated nature of them. So I'll leave that to you, Counsel, so where do you want to go next?

MS. VANLARE: I would just note, Your Honor, again that the -- that under the caselaw, the burden is on the movant. FTX has an extraordinary -- has to make a showing of extraordinary circumstances to overcome that burden as an

unsecured creditor and they have not made -- they've not met that burden. They've not even tried to show extraordinary circumstances. And again, under the case law, I think that the stay should not be lifted in these cases.

THE COURT: So since you mentioned the factors, let me ask you. I think I know the answer based on sort of the consequences of what you've already said, but there's obviously factors that we all look at, again laid out very well in your motion. But one of them is whether lifting stay will interfere with the Debtors' reorganization, right? And that's, I think the one you're sort of leading with here.

And I think Mr. Dietderich is sort of invoking the balance of the harms, I think, is where his concerns in terms of the FTX Debtors and stakeholders, where their equities lie. And one is, I want to know if you agree with, if that's where some of these things sort of fall in the test, and then second is, how do I understand that?

I think your argument really is that the -because it's a separate factor, that the interference of the
organization is something that's specifically called out
therefore, while he certainly has some legitimate concerns
about his case, the lift stay motion was filed in this case
and that's why this case is the focus. But I want to make
sure I understand your argument.

MS. VANLARE: No, I think that's exactly right,
Your Honor. There are 12 factors. There are some cases
that do say that certain factors are perhaps more important
than others. I think we've, for that reason, focused on
some of them, but I don't think that means we ignore the
others. I think, you know, we haven't ignored them. We've
gone through them. You're right, we focused on the
interference in our case which we think clearly weighs
against lifting the stay.

Balance of harms, I think as Your Honor said, we understand that there are certain issues that the FTX claimants have mentioned. But again, even that factor, I would say, weighs against lifting of the stay or is at bed neutral, because we too have harms that would ensue if the stay is lifted. So if you look at that factor, I don't think it weighs in favor of lifting the stay.

I think another point that I think we noted in our papers and I just want to mention here as well is, you know, FTX has filed proofs of claim, claims against our estates.

And so, in doing so, they've submitted to this Court's jurisdiction. We think it's entirely appropriate that claims be adjudicated by Your Honor in these cases.

THE COURT: All right. So with that, let me ask you about the estimation motion. So certainly a focal point of FTX's comments are that sort of a challenge to the

statements made in the plan as a basis for of a finding of undue delay, that simply saying hey, we put this in as a condition. Doesn't necessarily make it a condition. It makes it a statement in a plan.

And so, and that kind of implicates down the road, the question of estimation for what purpose and certainly there's some discussion in FTX's papers about estimation for voting as opposed to estimation for claim. And it being an unsecured creditor and also not knowing sort of what the other, the numerator or denominator, that is what money is available and the calculation.

And frankly, as a bankruptcy judge, I'm interested in that just because at a certain point, people have a sense of what they're actually fighting over in terms of actual dollars. because the amount of money spent in a bankruptcy, ideally should be somewhat proportional to the amount of money at stake, and we all have seen plenty of cases and plenty of issues that get resolved once people know what the actual dollar figure is that they're actually fighting over.

So I think I've asked you several questions at once. So I'll let you answer them in any order you'd like.

MS. VANLARE: I will do my best, Your Honor, and if I -- if there's one I haven't addressed, please let me know. So I think in terms of now moving into our grounds for estimation, I think in terms of undue delay, there are

at least two ways in which estimation is necessary here because not doing so will result in undue delay. One is the timing of distributions, which under the, you know, the relevant standard is that's one of the reasons.

And that's sort of irrespective of the plan structure and just looking at, you know, pure math here, right, which we've identified in our papers, the asserted value of these claims, which again, we disagree with wholeheartedly frankly, but the asserted value is so large in relation to our other claimants, our liquid assets, that clearly the timing of distributions here would be substantially delayed and I think what makes this case perhaps somewhat different than other cases where you might hear the same argument is that here, we actually, we are proceeding speedily to confirmation to emergence.

We have a schedule and so, we have sort of a point in time that's very near where we're hope to emerge, where we're hoping to commence distributions, and having these enormous asserted claims out there essentially would prevent that from happening, which is highly prejudicial to our other creditors and which, again, is one of the reasons why the code allows us to estimate.

THE COURT: So but let me -- at the risk of never getting to the other questions, sort of dig into that because thinking about this as a litigation matter and

trying to put sort of details together, part of me says, I - so the code says you're allowed to estimate if you can
show undue delay. Certainly, that clearly would be an issue
for purposes of distribution. That's sort of a low hanging
fruit.

Of course, if you push it to its logical conclusion, that means that you could estimate any claim at any time because liquidation of a claim will always take more time than estimation. So I think the case law is a bit more nuanced than perhaps the language of the code is. So part of me wonders that -- whether sort of a step-by-step process here is something that makes sense, right? Because, you're entitled to estimate if you can show undue burden.

Clearly, the distribution aspect, I don't know that anybody disputes that. So we're talking about a plan and that's nice, but I don't know that we necessarily -- if you have it for distribution, whether you really need to get into it for purposes of a plan.

But doesn't it -- does it make sense to try to figure out what we're talking about first a little bit, in the sense of there are lots of discussions about discovery on the claim and then figuring out what a claim objection might look like, therefore, setting the stage for what an actual liquidation of the claim would look like and then you compare that to an estimation because then you say, well,

here's what the claim objection is.

Here's what the issues are in dispute, here's what we need experts on and now, Judge, we can make a better sense of what an estimation process should look like and we can also -- you, Judge, can make a better estimation of what a delay would look like because we can tell you what liquid -- full blown liquidation of the claim is. And by the way, maybe we're able to go ahead with the plan in the meantime because the delay really comes in the context of the distribution aspect for what is an unsecured claim. So I'm just trying to -- so I'm going away from the theoretical to the very brass tacks aspect of it.

MS. VANLARE: So --

THE COURT: So what's your thoughts about sort of taking this in a much more incremental step-by-step basis?

MS. VANLARE: So here's the other issue we face,
Your Honor, and this is our other reason for estimation. So
as I mentioned, we -- and again, we've said all along, we're
trying to get to a deal. We're trying to get to a global
deal. We think that will be incredibly value maximizing
because again, unlike in a lot of other cases here, there's
substantial litigation overhang, substantial claims. We
think that a settlement here would be value maximizing. A
necessary component to that settlement for, you know, among
other things, the reason you articulated, right, people need

to know what they're agreeing to, they need to know how much money is at stake, how much money is there. This is such a enormous asserted amount relative to the rest of the claims pool that any kind of global settlement requires that these claims be estimated, right?

So that's the other piece of this and you'd mentioned, now, why not take sort of a more graduated approach, right, you know, in terms of the types of issues. So to that, my response would be, first of all, I don't think it's disputed that sort of a standard litigation claim objection in these cases would take substantially longer than estimation. I think that was in the papers of FTX, of the FTX Committee. I think that everyone sort of assumes that to be true.

Now, in terms of -- you know, we tried to propose a timeline that we thought was sort of as long as our cases can afford and that we think will provide for a fair process. We think it's clearly expedited, but we also think that it's possible to do it on that timeline if the parties are efficient and we think we can be.

If -- now the challenge to sort of doing multiple phases or adding more sort of interim timelines in there is we're concerned about the confirmation as kind of our goalposts, the ending date.

THE COURT: Well, I understand that. I guess my

thought is these things sort of have to happen anyway, right? For there to be an estimation, I think we have to go through discovery because you have to know what the fight is and in order to estimate, any case that I've ever seen where there's estimation, people say, well, here's the issue you have to decide, Judge. Right?

So, and sometimes people say it's a pure legal issue which means estimation is really basically legal briefing, or Judge, it's a combination of fact and law, or there's some key factual question. And I can't make an intelligent decision about what estimation looks like without sort of having the comparator.

And so I guess my thought would be that that's against the backdrop of understanding that if we're talking about distribution, yeah, you -- there's no way you can distribute until you deal with this claim. There's just no way.

But it may free up the -- we have to do this
anyway and then we can come up with a -- if we leave today
or sometime shortly after today with a schedule that
essentially is sort of the first part of what you were
hoping to get anyway and then we revisit what estimation
looks like, and then maybe the next time we get together, we
have a better sense of how it would fit or not fit within
the plan and what's actually needed to do for purposes of a

plan, because we all know obviously distributions, it's the whole point, but a plan is a huge milestone to get to.

So if you get to a plan -- we had a lot of this in American Airlines trying to figure out who got what and putting reserves in and allowing distributions and it all happened after confirmation because the clear message was, Judge, right now, we have everybody holding hands together to get this plan done, and so it needs to get done while people are still holding hands, and that sort of by definition has a certain expiration date.

And so I think we can be respectful of that while still being mindful of the undue delay in distribution and sort of -- but it allows me to not have to think about these things with too many variables that are currently unknown or aren't on the record in terms of making appropriate findings. So that's where I'm coming from it.

MS. VANLARE: So, Your Honor, I think we are, you know, we've got a confirmation timeline. Obviously, we all know that sometimes timelines shift and we would certainly be open to conferring in good faith with the FTX claimants about extending the timeline should that occur, of course, with Your Honor's permission.

However, I think that the general sense of the timing is that we need these claims to be estimated on a relatively quick basis. And my concern with what I think

Your Honor is suggesting is that I think that in order to make sure there is time for factual discovery, for expert discovery, and for briefing, we really need to have the parties committed to proceeding on the schedule that we outlined or something close to that schedule.

THE COURT: Well, again, my thought is I'm wondering whether half a loaf does it without prejudicing anybody's rights to seek the second half of the loaf; meaning that we need to set a discovery schedule, right, and we need to figure out the -- essentially the terms of engagement, what is actually in dispute, because I don't know what we're estimating. Nobody shows up and says, well, here's the claim, what do you think. I mean, right?

There's an issue. We have to know what the issue is that's in dispute and so we've got a -- we've got -- that's the threshold things that have to happen and then we can figure out everything else. So I'm not trying to -- in a way, it's -- the two motions echo each other, in the sense that 13 years in this job has not allowed me any better ability to predict the future, and so we -- I find myself thinking that, jeez, but we'll know more in a month, whether it's about the nature of the claim or it's about the nature of what's going on in the FTX bankruptcy or what's going on in this bankruptcy for purposes of both of these motions.

And so I guess that's -- I think I beat that dead

horse enough. So other -- so, but it does sort of tie into the undue delay. I think the issue about distribution, there's clearly -- I don't even know there is a dispute about that for purposes of undue delay. I think there's a dispute about undue delay for purposes of a plan, but my question is how much from your point of view, do I need to get into that, if I have the undue delay issue for purposes of distribution, assuming that in the next month or so, you expect to be able to take that next step with a plan.

MS. VANLARE: Well, Your Honor, I think, of course, if you find that the undue distributions is deficient then, you know, we think that's all you need. The second piece is also important. Obviously, we've been in discussions. You know, we can't guarantee that we'll get there. We can tell you they've been -- we've been trying very hard and, you know, we're very much in that process and we're hoping to get there.

I think -- again, I think, my chief concern is how to keep the estimation process on a timeline. I think what you're suggesting is another interim check-in, so to speak. I think, you know --

THE COURT: Well, I think where I'm headed is essentially a partial grant to say that for purposes of distributions or you can call it a partial grant or you could call it that for purposes of the case, we need to do

the following, which is that there needs to be a discovery schedule and then there needs to be some sort of way by which folks can identify what are the issues that have to be decided in estimation. They obviously are, estimation is comparative.

What does the liquidation process look like versus what is the estimation process look like? Is the liquidation process three days, three weeks, three months versus -- it all informs each other, so my thought is that we have to do that all anyway, in order to make -- so to the extent your motion is saying, Judge, estimation is in the code, we think we think it's appropriate in this case, it's in the code. It's not a value judgment that I make. It's, the question is whether I can make the finding of undue delay to -- that is necessary to allow estimation and then the devil's in the details as to the procedures.

So my thought is that it sounds like no matter what else you do in the case, there needs to be discovery that needs to be -- essentially you can call it plan discovery. Call it estimation discovery. You can call a lot of different labels. but it's discovery on what is an incredibly large claim that clearly has a significant impact on the case.

And so I don't want to get caught up on labels, but I think it's essentially what you all are seeking and I

Page 55 1 don't know that I've heard from Mr. Dietderich other -- sort 2 of a difference of opinion on the notion of having discovery 3 because much of his papers focus on, Judge, we don't know 4 what we're fighting about and we need to sort of figure some 5 things out with the understanding that he thinks some of 6 these things need to happen in another forum. But even if 7 you assume for a second his argument that certain things 8 need to be finally decided in another forum, that doesn't 9 necessarily preclude an estimation in this forum for 10 purposes of the case moving forward, whether it be for plan 11 voting or for some other purposes. 12 So, but again, I'm not asking questions at this 13 point. I'm just trying to give you a sense of where I am 14 and what the thinking is, but I do want to make sure to hear 15 from you any other points you wanted to make on estimation. 16 MR. DIETDERICH: Sorry, was that addressed to me, 17 Your Honor? THE COURT: No --18 19 MR. DIETDERICH: -- Ms. Vanlare? 20 THE COURT: -- Ms. Vanlare and then yes, I 21 definitely --22 MR. DIETDERICH: Thought so (audio drops) 23 response, so I want to make sure I wasn't --THE COURT: No worries. 24 MS. VANLARE: Thank you, Your Honor. 25 I'm just --

Page 56 1 if you give me one minute, I just want to look over my 2 notes. I know we --THE COURT: That's --3 MS. VANLARE: I think we've covered --4 5 THE COURT: -- entirely appropriate. I had more 6 than a few judges in my prior life lay waste to my carefully 7 crafted presentation and (audio drops) check my notes. It's 8 fine. I apologize for doing violence to your presentation. 9 MS. VANLARE: I think, Your Honor, I'd like to --10 I think I've hit on the main points. If there's any -- you 11 know, I'd like to be able to respond, of course, to any 12 points made by Mr. Dietderich, but I think I've made the key 13 ones so far. 14 THE COURT: All right, thank you very much. So 15 Mr. Dietderich, that's to you to respond, sort of, I guess, 16 in reply and the stay motion if there's anything else there, 17 and to hear your views on the estimation. MR. DIETDERICH: I think we've consolidated our 18 19 two motions. 20 THE COURT: Yeah. At this point, that's probably 21 fair. 22 MR. DIETDERICH: All right. Let me just very briefly mention the lift stay. The Debtor now has had an 23 24 opportunity to identify what's on the other side of the 25 scale in terms of prejudice. I would submit, Your Honor,

that even without mentioning discovery, which I do want to speak to, there is indeed extreme prejudice to the FTX estate if, you know, all of these issues that are so central to it are decided in another forum before they can be decided in FTX.

What's on the other side of the scale? Two things were mentioned and only two things. There were lots of words about a host of issues, unnecessary, et cetera. But there were only two points that were made. The first was that there's other collateral, Bitcoin, ETH, Solana, and stablecoin that would need to be valued. With all due respect, I can calculate the value of those by looking at a spot price. We're not talking about those securities. They have nothing special to do with FTX and they have absolutely nothing to do with the Genesis Debtors. Stable coin is stable and Bitcoin, ETH, and Solana are three of the most liquid traded currencies.

The only other thing that was mentioned is that the loan agreements are similar to other loan agreements. We're not disputing there's loan agreements. We're not disputing what they say. We can read them. Those are not in dispute. So on one side of the scale, we have those two issues. On the other side --

THE COURT: Well, but I --

MR. DIETDERICH: -- everything else.

THE COURT: -- back up for a second. I understood the argument to be that if another judge is construing the meaning of those loan agreements and in fact, those loan agreements echo loan agreements that are also an issue in this case and are central to sort of the Debtors' understanding of its legal rights in this case.

MR. DIETDERICH: I'm aware of no dispute about those loan agreements. I'm not. So if there's a dispute about the loan agreements, Your Honor, we're happy to say, let's have you decide the dispute about the contractual loan agreement. This doesn't necessarily need to be, by the way, Your Honor, an all or nothing question, with respect to issues. But, right, balance of harms, lifting the stay. We think it is crystal clear on the record now in front of Your Honor that we have demonstrated extreme prejudice and the Debtor has demonstrated really nothing but a question hypothetically that there might be similar questions under a loan agreement which again, I'm not aware that we dispute.

THE COURT: Well, I think that's -- I think it's a bit of an overstatement, right, so I -- it's not beyond imagining that the litigation in FTX among the other many litigations in FTX that may occur, that this might take years and that it might hold up distributions in this case for years. So I think it's a bit glib to say they've

Pg 59 of 87 Page 59 identified nothing. I mean, it's just -- it's clear that there are serious issues that everybody's concerned about. So I just don't want to be glib about minimizing the concerns, so delay for years as the judge has received many letters from many interested creditors in many cases about delays, that's a serious concern for people. MR. DIETDERICH: Your Honor, I didn't want to -- I wanted to speak only to the balance of harms with respect to the nature of the litigation. I agree with you that the thing that is on the table now is very precise, delay in distributions. That is the central allegation of prejudice by the Genesis Debtors, both in terms of undue delay and in terms of lifting the stay. And we know by their plan that we've eliminated the other issues. We don't need to lift the stay or to estimate for plan formation because they have a plan. We don't need to do it for voting because the estimation condition isn't satisfied until effectiveness, Your Honor, until effectiveness. We don't need to do it for confirmation. It's all about distributions. It's all about undue delay in making distributions. Well, Your Honor, there is no case cited that delay in making distributions is itself undue delay. Nothing. I've not seen --THE COURT: But why wouldn't it be?

MR. DIETDERICH: Well, let me go to this, because

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it goes to the nature of undue. So here's an example. There are kinds of claims that are very complicated to liquidate and created a delay by the nature of the claim, right. So for example, in a mass tort context where you need estimation because of the complexity of the factual situation. There's something inherent about that claim, right, that's different than a contract claim or a preference claim or anything else that can actually be liquidated in an ordinary proceeding.

FTX is complicated. It's not that complicated.

Once you resolve those basic preference issues, which we'll have to do, everything else falls like rain. This is not something that by its nature needs to be estimated. Now, of course, it'd be nice to know what everybody gets. But here's the problem with the Debtors' approach.

We are a creditor, too. We are entitled to the same rights as any other creditor. We didn't --

THE COURT: But that -- nobody's disputing that,
but any creditor can have their claim estimated for a

variety of purposes and so I just don't understand why a

delay in distribution -- right, so you can see delays for

lots of reasons, lots of permutations. But the -- this one
is not complicated. It's to say that the size of this

claim, which is -- it is what it is, but because of its size

vis-à-vis the rest of the claim pool, you can't distribute a

nickel, whatever -- in whatever currency you have and whatever percentage you would distribute to anybody because of the size of the claim.

MR. TOBIN: That's -- Your Honor, let's go to that, actually. Because remember, the Debtors are proposing to estimate in their plan only for the purposes of establishing a cap on distributions, right? In their plan, it's an estimation for reserve purposes only. In fact, they're reserving the ability to litigate the merits and Your Honor is exactly right. That could happen here. That could happen there, but the only estimation they're asking for is an estimation to create a cap that allows them to start making distributions, assuming that there's a maximum distributable -- a maximum amount they need to reserve for

Well, it's a very large claim but they have other unsecured claims. So I believe that our initially asserted claim is about 50 percent of the claims pool. I may not have the number exactly right, but it's right around there. So that means 50 percent of the distributions could be made immediately. On top of that, Your Honor -- and this is important -- we don't need to estimate because we are happy at FTX, the Debtor has had virtually no contact with us. We -- they've known about that we've existed for months.

That's the other problem with undue delay because if they

were really worried about undue delay, they would have responded to us many months ago.

THE COURT: The claim was filed in May. Until you get a claim, I'm not quite sure what you can actually do or not do and whose obligation it is to act or not act. So I

I'm not -- ultimately, I'm not persuaded one way or the other.

MR. DIETDERICH: Well, let's go to the numbers because I think the numbers are relevant. So we think we're about half the claims pool on the maximum articulated amount. We are ready to stipulate -- stipulate -- the maximum amount of our claim to allow distributions to go forward at whatever amount makes sense based on our fiduciary duties.

We don't even think it needs to be litigated, and I'll give you an example and this is a very important factor. We are waiting on information from the Debtors, but we're very close to being able to confirm that the claims for preferences off the exchange are claims against the non-debtor GGCR.

Now there's, I said, there's two flavors of preferences, exchange preferences and loan preferences. If that's the case, we can reduce our claim amount against the Debtors to a smaller number. Now, it's still a very, very, very large number. It's \$1.9 billion approximately, but the

\$1.9 billion is about 35 percent of the claims pool.

So now, we're talking about a case in which twothirds of the money can be immediately distributed to
creditors. And let's compare this to Voyager. And I know
it's only a stipulation, but Judge Wiles was very clear what
his view was and Judge Wiles, you know, is consistent with
our review of every case we've ever seen. We have never
seen another bankruptcy judge resolve a preference out of
another judge's bankruptcy case, ever.

It hasn't come up often. This is a new territory, right, but there was one case where it happened. The judge said no, and Judge Wiles said no for Celsius and under the guidance of what he said on the record at Celsius, we negotiated a solution for Voyager.

Now that solution for Voyager also a liquidating plan, the Voyager Debtor estimated just last month that distributions if preferences are resolved in FTX's favor will be 35 cents. And if every issue is resolved not in FTX's favor in the Voyager Debtor's favor, distributions will be 64 cents. That is an 82 percent increase, almost a doubling of the amount of the claims pool that in the Voyager case as confirmed and as running, and we're running, as I said, at an accelerated proceeding to do it.

THE COURT: But to beat a dead horse, as I already did with Ms. Vanlare, doesn't that counsel the notion of

taking this on a step-by-step basis? Right, every week that passes, people roll the boulder further up the hill, whether that's in the sense of having an understanding of their claims, exchanging information, learning more about what the claim should be, or what the party's positions are, and also of having an understanding of how a claim and how a case is going to unfold.

And so it is, I think, every judge's experience that when folks have to litigate their rights theoretically, those fights are always much worse than when folks have to litigate their rights actually as they develop in real time, real dollars, and real procedures.

And so I'll sort of return to what I said to Ms.

Vanlare, that doesn't it make sense for the next thing to happen and you can slap labels on it a lot of different ways, but for some discovery to happen for folks to understand the nature of your claim, what it actually is and isn't, what objections may or may not exist, to understand then what a liquidation process might actually be and (indiscernible) understand what an estimation process might be and we'd have to do that anyway, under any view of the world for any case anywhere, right?

So, exchanging information and trying to go through discovery, whether it's for claim process, this case, your case, these are things that all have to happen.

And that we revisit these issues at that time to figure out where we are and what makes sense.

MR. DIETDERICH: So Your Honor, the -- maybe I make a reaction to that, because the discovery can mean many things. There are some questions that relate very closely to Genesis such as the one I mentioned, which is did GGCI or the Genesis Debtor receive the preferences off the exchange. That's a factual question we should answer. If we need discovery to answer, we should answer.

There's other kinds of discovery that go to our case such as the depositions of our founders, right? The expert valuation of FTT. Those are things that in all due respect we do think that our -- that discovery needs to happen in front of Judge Dorsey and should probably only happen in front of Judge Dorsey.

Now, our claim, though, the amount of our claim, we can reduce the amount of our claim from whatever it was 3.2 to 1.9 with the resolution of this factual question related to Genesis. There may be other factual questions related to Genesis that further reduce that claim and we're more than happy to have discovery about those.

THE COURT: Well, we always -- in bankruptcy, we always talk about discovery for different kinds of process, right? There's plan discovery, there's claim discovery.

There can be estimation discovery and there -- they have

overlaps. Some of them are concentric circles that entirely overlap, that have some overlap.

But to the extent that there's an issue of undue delay here and argument, I don't know how I figure that out unless I figure out what liquidation would look like wherever it is versus therefore, what an estimation process is proposed, what it looks like, because you can imagine a world in which there are reserves set for purposes of estimation based on an estimation process where claims are actually litigated to their fullest somewhere else. And you can imagine many other permutations. So I'm not suggesting that's where I'm going. But I'm trying to assess, I'm trying to apply some practical ideas to a very interesting, fascinating set of legal questions.

But I just have trouble understanding for purposes of anything, why further factual development isn't absolutely necessary for the interest of everybody and that that's something that's mentioned in your papers. It's inherent in the nature of the comparison that's involved in estimation and the assessment of undue delay. And I don't know that judges are particularly concerned about invocations of territoriality for purposes of discovery. They're just not.

Now, what information do you have? What information do you need? So, it's different if we're

talking about the criminal case, that's a whole other different kettle of fish, but we're not talking about that, right? So -- and nobody said that any of that has any impact here. So that's kind of where I'm coming from to try to figure out practical solutions to very interesting problems that we could litigate up, down, and sideways forever.

But I do have -- so I sort of gave Ms. Vanlare some notion where it was. I do have concerns about lifting the stay so that this entire set of problems is sent to another case for whenever it's resolved, because that really does implicate one of the specific Sonnax factors in terms of disruption and impact on this bankruptcy.

And if I ended up there, I don't think I would necessarily end up there now because I just don't think I have the record for that and I think the record right now implicates the kinds of concerns about the disruption to this case. However, we've all learned that you never quite can predict how cases work, what issues are resolved, what issues aren't resolved. And so it is a developing picture.

So the answers today may not necessarily be the same answers a month from now, two months from now, three months from now. And so, rather than try to predict the future, which judges frankly aren't any better at than the parties, we try to do things incrementally in circumstances

like this.

And so again, my thought is that exchange of information and doing discovery to get a handle on what people's claims are, that also informs what the factor for estimation seems to be a sensible thing to do. It also helps to further the factual development that may become relevant in considering stay issues in the future, but I do currently have a real concern about lifting the stay so that this issue is sort of entirely taken from this case to be sent to Judge Dorsey.

Judge Dorsey and Delaware Court, wonderful. I have nothing but nice things to say, but I don't know how and where that's going to fit in that case and when, and probably Judge Dorsey doesn't either at this point. And so this case is on a track. There's already a claims deadline. There isn't in FTX. It's further along. It seems to be, frankly, a more discrete set of problems, not that they aren't significant and interesting, but all that factors into my views about the stay relief at this junction.

And so that's sort of where I am. I'm not making any rulings. I'm happy to do that. But I want to just be as candid with the parties as I can be in real time to just show you where my thoughts are currently at the moment.

MR. DIETDERICH: So Your Honor, I have a practical suggestion, I think, if I can maybe sum up then what I'm

hearing and put it into a process. And Ms. Vanlare, if get any of this wrong, I don't mean to get ahead of you on it.

I've just kind of been taking notes and trying to be constructive.

First, the plan talks -- we're focused on distributions. We're focused on putting this estate in a position where it can make as much distributions as it can as quickly as it can, hopefully in a way that does minimal prejudice to FTX's ability to resolve the merits of what it needs to in its case. So it's a big difference whether this is 50 percent of -- you know, 50 percent of the distributions are permitted immediately or two-thirds or three-quarters. Right? Those are meaningful and important numbers and we are committed to making sure that number is as modest as our fiduciary duties commit. We are not coming into this case in order to make trouble. We're just coming into this case as a prepetition creditor to preserve our rights in what we think is a liquidating plan. estimation that's being proposed is to cap a claim. not to resolve the merits of the claim. It's simply to cap a claim to make distributions because again, distributions have been the motivation for the prejudice the Debtor is alleging.

The -- we can reduce that. I believe that there are going to be certain kinds of things that are going to be

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highly sensitive for FTX and other things that are not going to be. And so I'd like at least some understanding that as we think about discovery and discussions and the resolution of issues, we'll start with the things that relate to Genesis and then move into the things that relate to FTX. You know, obviously, we'll be totally transparent with the Debtor, as I believe we have been, but I see this more as a question of Your Honor has not yet decided that there is undue, you know, undue delay, that merits estimation, not yet decided whether there's prejudice to lift the stay, not that we are launching into full born, you know, merits discovery.

THE COURT: Well, I'm not suggesting that. I'm suggesting that there's some -- that there, the parties are the best guide to this, that there is discovery necessary that would further the needs of the parties and the cases, right? And that's true for the Debtors here. It's -- but it's also true for you, right? You want to know what it is, if you were to have an estimation proceeding, what you're actually fighting about. That was a line in one of your papers, to say I don't know what kind of expert to hire.

At the same time, there clearly are different issues that have different sensitivities to different parties. I am mindful of that. I think everybody in the virtual room is mindful of that. And so, I don't think we

need to necessarily tread on those concerns now, but exchanging information is -- I can't see that that's a bad thing, so I would think that what can come out of this is an agreement about sharing information that each side thinks would be helpful for its purposes.

I'm happy to sort of carry the stay motion if folks are content to waive their 362(e) deadline or if we can figure out some other procedural way to do it, and also carry the estimation motion because I'm going to need more specific information. Everybody has an interest in more specific information, each of the parties, but also the Court so that I can make appropriate findings. So again, my thought is the more information I have and the parties have, the better able we are to navigate the different series of - different issues and concerns that each of the parties have.

It's -- it would be the best result to try to minimize the impact that this case has on substantive issues that are central to the FTX case, but it is also in the interest of these Debtors to minimize the drag that FTX's claim might have on the ability of this case to go forward. I believe -- and bankruptcy professionals, you're all very good at your jobs. These are the kinds of things you're quite accomplished at navigating, based on all the concerns you have and all the information you have.

And so I think exchanging information is one part of it, but there also may be certain concessions that people are able to work out to further the procedural posture. And so, that's -- what I would appreciate is that the parties do have a meet and confer to try to figure out next steps. I'm not interested in pushing this off for any indefinite amount of time, but my thought would be to have a check-in, you know, and whenever the parties think it's appropriate.

There's -- each party has a motion, so each party each party has a right to be heard. And so, everybody has a right to have access to the Court on that.

So, I'm happy to check in, in ten days, two weeks, whatever it is, to figure out where we are and the best ways to move forward, but I do think there's some tangible steps heard about reductions, potential reductions to the claim based on information. And I'm sure that there are certain issues that are of most importance that's been fleshed out, I think during today's hearing in a way that I thought was helpful. So that's where I am and I do think a meet and confer would be the next step and I'm happy to get back together with the parties whenever the parties think that's appropriate.

I'm not trying to give anybody a stiff arm in a way where delay becomes its own complicating factor, but I am trying to let you all do your jobs in a way that can help

Page 73 1 further the interest of this case, while not unduly 2 hampering the FTX case. 3 MR. DIETDERICH: Thank you, Your Honor. On our 4 side for the FTX Debtors, we're fine with a double carry and 5 we're happy, obviously, with a meet and confer and ready to get started right away. 7 THE COURT: All right. Ms. Vanlare, your 8 thoughts? 9 MS. VANLARE: No, thank you, Your Honor. Just, 10 first because I can't help myself, I do think that Mr. 11 Dietderich somewhat mischaracterized our position on 12 estimation, which I know we're sort of preserving, but it's 13 not just a question of distributions, right? It's also a 14 question of retaining our ability to reach a consensual 15 resolution to these cases, which is huge. 16 THE COURT: And I did hear you on that. 17 MS. VANLARE: Okay. 18 THE COURT: And part of my interest in a meet and 19 confer is that also does, I think, hopefully further that 20 interest. 21 MS. VANLARE: Yes. 22 THE COURT: Right? In the context of these 23 motions. 24 MS. VANLARE: And we are seeking estimation for 25 all purposes just to be clear. But Your Honor, I think your

suggestion of letting the parties proceed to discovery meet, I think, all of that makes eminent sense. I think that, you know, from our perspective, as long as we preserve, again, the timeline, we're fine with this and so, we take your instruction to do again what we were intending to do and hoping to do anyway, which is to sort of jump right into meet and confers and an expedited discovery schedule and then come back to Your Honor to check in.

And if, you know, if we feel like we are not progressing on the speed that we need to progress, we would appreciate certainly an opportunity to come before you and talk to you about that so that we can make sure that we are remaining on pace.

THE COURT: Yeah, I think part of the social compact when judges do things like this is to be available, for anything and everything that might come up as a result. So I'm at the judicial conference next week, but I can make myself available if that -- the need, if it can be helpful and I'll be guided by you all. So you'll reach out to chambers and let us know if a call would be helpful in terms of the status.

And so you can also let me know, I don't want to leave here without having another sort of date for things.

I know that we have a number of dates already on the calendar for this case. Give me a second. I have those

Page 75 1 written down in various places and I'm sure you do as well. 2 So I certainly want to have, that sort of on the record but I think the next day we have, I think is July --3 MS. VANLARE: That's correct, Your Honor. 5 THE COURT: And so we could use that just as a 6 formal day, but that does not preclude parties if you want 7 to chat next week or you wanted to -- you know, whenever. 8 I'll make myself available. So, but I would adjourn the two 9 motions until that date. I would choose adjourning rather 10 than making some sort of interim ruling or ruling without 11 prejudice to reassertion just because I'm not interested in 12 people having to refile anything. It's a waste of your 13 time. So that would be fine. 14 So we'll use July 6th as sort of a holding date 15 for the two motions and again, I'll be guided by what you 16 might need between now and that date. If you reach 17 agreements and you want us to get something, whether it's a 18 letter or stipulation,, whatever is most convenient and 19 efficient for me to so-order, I'm happy to do that. Again, 20 I'll be guided by your collective wisdom on that. 21 MR. DIETDERICH: Your Honor, may be heard on just 22 one point? 23 THE COURT: Sure. 24 MR. DIETDERICH: Because Ms. Vanlare -- I thought 25 we were done and then Ms. Vanlare just said something in her

last remarks that I find highly, highly problematic. She says we were estimating for all purposes. So I think, and I'd like clarification on exactly what we're talking about, the plan has estimation for reserve purposes to make distributions only. Their pleading is completely ambiguous, what they're meaning to do. The plan says estimation to set a cap for distribution purposes.

Obviously, if the Debtor is reserving the rights to estimate this claim for the purposes of allowance or determination, that's a completely different proposition.

And so I don't know if Your Honor is in a position today, but I would just submit that we've had a discussion that up until that moment was all about estimation to allow distributions to happen. Merits estimation of these matters is -- would be quite a different, you know, can of worms.

Now, I don't know if Your Honor is in a position to deny the motion other than for estimation for distribution purposes.

That would certainly be our preference because we think there's been no showing, nor could there be any showing with their plan on file that there's any basis to make, to estimate for anything other than distributed purposes. But I just wanted to make sure that was clear because we strongly, strongly object both to the lack of communication with us, the lack of clarity on what they want or what they're asking for, and to the idea that as a threat

to our estate at the last moment, they put in this idea of merits, not distributional estimation.

THE COURT: All right. Well, my intent was not to make a ruling today on the motion other than to direct the parties to meet and confer and to work on information exchange as well as identification of issues that might be dealt with specific issues and some issues in a more nuanced way, respecting that the issues that you've identified, Mr. Dietderich, are, you know, particular concerns to FTX or not necessarily the same issues that are on the top of Ms.

So Ms. Vanlare, I'll ask you. I'm -- what I took your comment to be is that you filed your motion. Whatever you sought it in your motion, you reserve to seek all those rights. That's how I took it, but maybe there's something more worth saying.

MS. VANLARE: I just want to respond. I mean, I think our motion is clear. Our papers were clear. We are seeking to estimate for all purposes. I had conversations with Mr. Dietderich's colleagues, so I just want to be very clear that I think we've been clear and again, it's not for today but, it's certainly not something that is new that's coming up today. So I just wanted to respond.

THE COURT: Yeah. So my intent is to not make a ruling today. The one thing I will say, which I thought

Pg 78 of 87 Page 78 1 where Mr. Dietderich was going, is when you said, well, as 2 long as we're preserving on the schedule that we've 3 contemplated. My thought is that I'm agreeing that discovery and exchange of information needs to happen. 4 I'm 5 not making it -- I'm not throwing any cold water on 6 anybody's proposed schedule at this point, but nor am I 7 endorsing anybody's schedule at this point. It's all part 8 of the bigger picture. 9 So it's -- realize that that's particularly 10 opaque. I'm not trying to be clever, but again, consistent 11 with the, we're going to see how things develop over time, 12 that's really where I'm going. So I'm not trying to make a 13 ruling on a schedule, but I also just want to make it clear, 14 I'm not endorsing any particular schedule other than sort of 15 next steps. But I think the next steps are not inconsistent 16 with, Ms. Vanlare, what you suggest in your motion. 17 we'll take it from there. So, with that, let me ask, Ms. Vanlare if there's 18 19 anything else that you think we need to address here this 20 morning -- this afternoon? 21 MS. VANLARE: Not at this time, Your Honor, but I 22 would just reserve my -- it sounds like there may be others 23 who may want to speak. So I would like to just reserve an

THE COURT: All right. Mr. Dietderich --

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opportunity to respond if --

Page 79 1 MS. VANLARE: -- any other issues that may come 2 up. 3 THE COURT: All right. Mr. Dietderich, that same 4 question to you. MR. DIETDERICH: I'm done, Your Honor. 5 6 We'll talk with the Debtor and we'll get to the 7 bottom of it. We do appreciate your clarification on the 8 schedule. I thought that was assumed, but we obviously 9 would have a completely different view on the schedule 10 depending on the scope of what's being estimated and whether 11 it's distribution or merits. THE COURT: Well, again, I think people have an 12 13 idea of what they -- you know, again, discovery is the 14 perfect example of fighting about the theoretical versus 15 fighting about the actual. One is -- fighting about 16 theoretical discovery rights is almost uniformly a 17 nightmare. So my thought is that everybody has things that they -- at the top of their list, so let's deal with the 18 19 things at the top of the list that are the things that are 20 most essential to essentially unlock the next the next steps 21 in the case. 22 So, all right. So with that, I realize I've heard only from two parties. I know there are plenty of other 23 24 parties here who have joined in papers and joined in 25 arguments and I've read all those. I'm happy to give those

folks an opportunity to be heard. I also don't want to snatch, sort of, defeat from the jaws of a victory in the sense of having a sense of where we're going at this point. But let me at least give folks a chance to be heard. So I'll start with the Official Committee in the Genesis case, Mr. Shore.

MR. SHORE: Thank you, Your Honor. Again, Chris Shore from White & Case on behalf of the Official Committee. I understand, Your Honor, what Your Honor said and taking a pause and see if we can't work something out. We'll work with the Debtors to do that and see if we can't come up to a solution that solves everyone's needs. If we can't, I don't think you need to hear from me today. I'm going to give peace a chance here, but if we're not able to get there, I do want to provide Your Honor with the Committee's views that not all delays are equal.

There are specific issues in crypto cases that anything that's going to affect this timeline needs to be looked at very carefully and also our view that given what the parties have laid out with their respective positions, I actually think estimation and setting up an estimation procedure has benefits beyond just distribution.

It can address what Your Honor called the ripple effects of any ruling you might make. It can give parties insight and make it more likely to be able to settle with

DCG. There are a number of other factors that having an estimation hearing on -- in front of Your Honor and not waiting until after plan confirmation to address it, there may be some real benefits which we'd like you to hear us on.

THE COURT: All right, that's all fair points and
I trust you will share those with other interested parties
as part of ongoing discussions.

So, let me hear from Mr. Rosen on behalf of the Ad  $\mbox{\sc Hoc}$  Group.

MR. ROSEN: Thank you, Your Honor, and I will not belabor the point. It's been a thorough and an exhaustive conversation that's gone on for the last hour-plus. We, as you know, Your Honor, did finally joinder with respect to the FT -- excuse me, the Debtors' position on the lift stay. We joined in the Debtors' position with respect to estimation.

Like Mr. Shore, we've been working collaboratively with the UCC and with the Debtors on this project and we will continue to do so. But like what Mr. Shore said, in the event that peace does not break out, we will actively be involved in the litigation. But for now, Your Honor, you know, we agree with you. Let's see what can be done on a collaborative basis and see if we can reach some sort of closure. Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you very much. And

Page 82 1 I know that there is an Official Committee on behalf of the 2 FTX Debtors. 3 MR. PASQUALE: Thank you, Your Honor. Ken Pasquale from Paul Hastings with the FTX Committee. All I 4 5 wanted to make sure, Your Honor, is that our Committee is 6 involved in what we've been discussing today. There was a 7 footnote in the Debtors' papers about reserving the right to 8 object to our standing. Obviously, our Committee has a 9 significant duty to fulfill to the creditors in our case and 10 we can argue about standing later if need be. But for 11 present purposes, we just want to make sure our committee is 12 not excluded from the discussions that Your Honor has 13 directed today. 14 THE COURT: All right. Thank you very much. 15 appreciate that. Anyone else who wishes to be heard? 16 All right. So I certainly, several --17 MR. UPTEGROVE: Your Honor? 18 THE COURT: Yes, go ahead, please. 19 MR. UPTEGROVE: William Uptegrove. Good morning, 20 Your Honor. William Uptegrove on behalf of the United 21 States Securities and Exchange Commission. May I be heard 22 on an unrelated issue? I'll be brief. 23 THE COURT: Sure. 24 MR. UPTEGROVE: To just note at the outset that 25 the SEC is a creditor here, having filed an enforcement

action against Debtor Genesis Global Capital for violation of Section 5 of the Securities Act.

Regarding our concerns and the issue I wanted to raise today, the Debtor filed its amended plan and disclosure statement earlier this week and then last week, the Debtor filed a notice in which they scheduled objections to approve -- to the approval of the disclosure statement for July 5th with a hearing on July 12th, the day after the auction in this case is scheduled, if there's going to be one.

Your Honor, we just have a couple of concerns here about timing. First, as we read it, Rule 2002(b) provides that notice for filing objections to the approval of disclosure statement shall be on not less than 28 days' notice. Twenty-eight days from the filing here is July 11th, not July 5th. Second, there's just practical realities.

THE COURT: So I think I got your gist. The one thing I -- let me ask Ms. Vanlare. I don't know if anybody picked up the phone and called anybody because that's, that's always a better option than speaking exclusively through me. So here's what I'm going to do. I'm going to give you a chance to chat. Obviously, process is really important and if people can't reach sort of an appropriate way to address this, I'm happy to address it. And so what I

would say is, you know, I may be getting a call or an update next week at some point about where things stand and I'd ask if that -- people can let me know if there's still an outstanding issue about any timing.

Obviously, people need time and obviously I understand the desire of the Debtors to move forward, but I at least want to give the parties a chance to have a chance to talk first and I think that that's probably the appropriate first step. Not -- and if I need to make a ruling or adjust dates, I'll do that, but it's -- again, this is the downside of the virtual hearing.

What I would do in -- used to be together, is give you a minute to actually cross the aisle and talk to one another, which is really the preferred way to get a lot of business done and that's why a bunch of my cases, anything that's contested, I'm going to -- I'm starting to bring people back because it's just easier to deal with things like this.

MS. VANLARE: Your Honor, thank you. We're always open to trying to resolve issues before they reach Your Honor and certainly welcome Mr. Uptegrove contacting us. We speak regularly, in fact, so we're happy to hear his concerns and if they're not resolved, bring them before Your Honor. But certainly happy to do that.

MR. UPTEGROVE: Thank you, Your Honor. Just one

last point is that this was an issue that we raised so we'll raise it again on a phone call and see if we come up with a different --

THE COURT: All right. That's fair. All right.

I -- that's fine. I don't want to get into sort of who said what to whom. I -- judges are uniquely in a poor position to decipher those things, having been in my former life, seeing judges sort of misconstrue who had actually said what to whom and I've learned it's -- I only see the tip of the iceberg so I'll refrain from jumping into that, but I'm never going to fault anybody for raising an issue so that we can make sure that it does get addressed. So perfectly fine. And again, if you can't get there, you'll let me know and we'll figure that.

All right, anybody else who wishes to be heard?

All right. So I'll just end with the comment that several people said they hope peace breaks out. I guess I would agree with that but I also want people to understand I'm not trying to punt this for peace necessarily. Peace is fine.

My -- I guess I'd use a different P word, which is progress, right?

So there are a number of issues that are raised in the various pleadings that are -- that cry out for progress on some specific fronts to allow us to make more intelligent decisions among the parties and for a Court to make a more

	Page 86
1	intelligent and well-grounded decision. So I we all
2	aspire to peace but we hope for progress and enough progress
3	that it turns into peace.
4	So, but thank you very much for everybody's
5	carefully crafted and thoughtful arguments today on what are
6	very interesting issues. I appreciate it. And so if
7	anybody ever wants to torture a series of law students an
8	advanced Chapter 11 bankruptcy, you have a perfect fact
9	pattern that you can rip from the pages of the news. So
10	with that, thank you all very much. Look forward to
11	speaking with you all soon. Be well.
12	MR. DIETDERICH: Thank you, Your Honor.
13	MS. DIERS: Thank you, Your Honor.
14	MS. VANLARE: Thank you.
15	(Whereupon these proceedings were concluded at
16	12:58 PM)
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Page 87 1 CERTIFICATION 2 3 I, Sonya Ledanski Hyde, certified that the foregoing 4 transcript is a true and accurate record of the proceedings. 5 Songa M. deslarshi Hydl 6 7 8 Sonya Ledanski Hyde 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 Veritext Legal Solutions 21 330 Old Country Road 22 Suite 300 23 Mineola, NY 11501 24 25 Date: June 22, 2023